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U.S. recalls ambassador in Chile

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP). — The U.S. State Department announced today it is recalling the U.S. Ambassador to Chile, George Landau, because of inadequate Chilean cooperation in the U.S. investigation into the 1976 bombing assassination of a former Chilean ambassador here. Department press officer John Trainor said the Chilean government "has not been forthcoming on important requests" from the United States. The action falls short of a break in diplomatic relations but is seen as a strong expression of U.S. displeasure concerning Chile's attitude toward the investigation of the death of former Ambassador Orlando Letelier.

AMMAN, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1978 — RAGAB 18, 1398

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arkis appeals for
ity as Syria charges
S. plot in Lebanon

Lebanon, June 23 (R). — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis pleaded today for continued efforts toward peace in Lebanon. In a speech last night in a speech, he said that the country is suffering from the effects of a civil war that has caused the deaths of thousands of people and the displacement of many more. He called for a ceasefire and for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. He also mentioned the Syrian charges of a Saudi plot in Lebanon.

Syria blames U.S.

Prince Fahd, W. German leaders
each broad understanding

N. June 23 (AP). — Saudi Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdulaziz today flew to Berlin at the end of a three-day visit to West Germany in which he and Bonn officials said they reached a broad understanding on a number of issues. The Saudi and West German governments agreed to keep in touch on close to all national economic and political questions, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said at a news conference. He said the visit of the prince strengthened his conviction that Saudi Arabia is a vital contribution to the stability of the Middle East, and the world economy. Prince Fahd said West Germany and Saudi Arabia were in agreement that it was necessary for the Palestinians to return to their homeland and that they had a right to found their own state.

World News Roundup...

Mobutu says he holds Cuban prisoners

REVELLE, Gabon, June 23 (R). — Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko Kibangu Ngbendu said today he is holding Cuban prisoners. He said that the Cubans were involved in the invasion of Zaire's Shaba province by rebel forces. President Mobutu was returning from a visit to the United States where he had met with President Jimmy Carter. He said that the Cubans were not allowed to leave Zaire until they had been released from prison.

Juan Carlos ends Baghdad visit

SHADAD, June 23 (R). — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain left for home today after a two-day official visit during which the monarch had talks on consolidating relations with Iraq. A meeting last night with President Bakr, the King described the visit as a factor in the development of bilateral relations, and affirmed Spain's attitudes towards the Arabs and their "just legal struggle." "Peace in the Middle East could only be achieved when the full rights of the Palestinian people are recognized," King Juan Carlos was quoted as saying.

Qadhafi continues East European tour

DAPEST, June 23 (R). — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi arrived today from Prague on the third stop of a tour of Eastern Europe. Col. Qadhafi, who was greeted at Budapest airport by Hungarian Communist Party leader Janos Kadar at the airport, is scheduled to leave for Poland today. He will be in Warsaw for a meeting with Polish leader Edward Gierki. He will also be in Prague for a meeting with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. He will then return to Libya. He is also scheduled to visit Bulgaria and Romania.



President Anwar Sadat (right) chats with Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure and Somali President Siad Barre (left) during their trip to Alexandria Thursday. (AP wirephoto)

Sadat to dispatch envoys to Europe, Somalia after three-way summit

CAIRO, June 23 (AP). — President Anwar Sadat announced last night that he is sending his vice president on a diplomatic mission to West Europe, capitals and his war minister to look at the situation in Somalia. He also said he is sending his foreign minister to Europe to discuss the possibility of reviving the stalled peace talks.

Husni Mubarak, Egypt's vice president, is scheduled to visit London, Bonn and Paris beginning in the second week of July, Egyptian newspapers said today.

War Minister Mohammad Abdel Ghani Gannai, who has recently returned from the United States, is scheduled to visit Somalia early in July. Egypt has backed the Somalis in the war against Ethiopia for control of the Ogaden desert.

Sadat made the announcement after meeting with Egyptian President Mohamed Siad Barre in Alexandria.

Egypt ready to restore ties with rejectionists

At a news conference after a three-way summit meeting with Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure and Somali President Siad Barre last night, President Sadat said Egypt is ready to restore relations immediately with Libya and other rejectionist states if "slander campaigns" against Egypt are called off. The president, seeming to drop his previous reluctance,

he said he was willing to have Egypt attend any Arab summit conference regardless of the time or place.

Egypt severed diplomatic relations with Iraq, Algeria, Syria, Libya, and South Yemen last Dec. 5 after those states agreed to a summit meeting in Tripoli, Libya, to "freeze" relations with Egypt.

Mr. Sadat said, "We are ready to restore relations with Libya but I am not ready to put my hand in (Libyan leader Muammar) Qadhafi's hand."

Cairo's Al-Ahram newspaper quoted the Guinean president as saying that Sadat informed him of Egypt's readiness to resume diplomatic ties with the rejectionist countries.

Sekou Toure said he had undertaken the reconciliation effort on his own "in the interests of the Arab nation, Islam and all peace-loving peoples."

Joint Egyptian-Guinean communique

Egypt and Guinea said today the Middle East problem could not be solved without Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

This was stated in a joint communique issued at the end of talks here between Presidents Sadat and Sekou Toure and released by Egypt's official Middle East News Agency.

The two leaders expressed deep concern over the situation in the Horn of Africa and "strongly condemned all foreign intervention in Africa," the communique said.

re collective punishments like the curfew and that passers-by in the street will no longer be seized for questioning and insulted.

"We hope Israeli troops will no more bust into schools and beat up teachers and will not during demonstrations force Arab drivers to take their cars down streets where stones are flying."

Israeli spokesmen on the West Bank, frequently difficult to reach for comment, have consistently denied ill-treatment. The school teargassing incident was denied until an Israeli press investigation forced it into the open.

The new soft-line approach was endorsed last Tuesday during a visit to the West Bank by Defence Minister Ezer Weizman. He promised wholesale concessions, including the lifting of a longstanding Israeli ban on the purchase by Nablus town council of new electricity generators from abroad. The council had declined to book its faltering power system into the Israeli grid for fear of future dependence.

Mr. Weizman appeared to have made a favourable impression on West Bank leaders, especially after his stand against the cabinet last week against the hardline policy of Prime Minister Menachem Begin towards occupied Arab lands. "I hope he will make things better," Mayor Al Shaka said. "Until now the Israelis have come at us all squared up for a boxing match. This should change."

A prominent textile merchant, Hatem Faidi said: "We like Weizman. He looks like a man

U.S.-Israel clash in the offing as Begin aides voice protests

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 23 (R). — Israel and the United States today appeared to be heading for a new clash over the way to Middle East peace, with Israeli officials charging that Washington was adopting an increasingly "pro-Arab" line.

"The entire Middle East peace process could be endangered by Washington's increasingly blatant pro-Arab policy," an official in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office told Reuters.

"We are increasingly asking ourselves whether the Americans can continue to act as an objective mediator in the Middle East dispute."

Despite the Israeli blast at Washington, behind-the-scenes moves were apparently going on for a meeting bringing together U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers.

A foreign ministry official said such a meeting may be held in London next month to discuss the possibility of reviving the stalled peace talks.

In London, British Foreign Office officials said that so far they had not been approached about any meeting.

Israeli officials have been irritated by what one described as "the flow of Washington statements handing out grades to us and the Egyptians."

They were particularly annoyed by President Carter praising Egypt for what he said was its moderate reaction to Israeli answers on questions put by the Americans concerning the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

President Carter had earlier criticised the Israeli cabinet response to the questions after the State Department termed the answers inadequate.

The official in the prime minister's office said the American questions were accompanied by answers which Washington would have liked to receive.

"Our government did not feel the suggested answers were in the best interests of Israel and our replies were different," the official said.

The official added: "Many ministers resented the American-dictated answers and this

may well have been reflected in the cabinet vote."

The cabinet in a split vote last Sunday announced it would "negotiate" the nature of future relations between Israel and inhabitants of the occupied areas after a five-year period of limited self-rule proposed under Mr. Begin's peace plan.

The official, in Mr. Begin's office would not say what answers the Americans had suggested to their questions.

Editorial comment: page 2

"You cannot begin to solve that problem and also have a war with Israel every seven or eight years, and keep hundreds of thousands of troops in Sinai," Mr. Eban said.

Another reason for the Egyptian leader's historic peace initiative, Mr. Eban said, was that he realised Israel was too strong militarily, and for Egypt a "military option was not realistic."

"The reason that brought Anwar Sadat to Israel has its roots in the policy and reality of Israel over the past four or five years," Eban added.

He dispelled recent reports that Sadat's position as president was wavering. "I think he will maintain it. His position now is much stronger as a result of his initiative. He has nothing to lose and everything to gain," Eban explained.

"Even in the absence of a peace agreement Anwar Sadat certainly gained in world opinion," the former foreign minister said.

Abba Eban: Sadat's initiative is to Israel's credit

GENEVA, June 23 (AP). — Former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative last year really was the result of Israel's strength and her policy.

"My feeling is that he came to Jerusalem, not in order to make things easier for himself," Eban told a news conference.

He was invited to Geneva by the Swiss-Israeli association promoting friendship between the two countries and planned to leave again Friday.

Mr. Eban said one reason for Sadat's Jerusalem visit was that he wanted to ease "the immense intensity of the economic and social predicament in Egypt."

Incoming military governor of West Bank gives new, softer face to Israeli occupation

NABLUS, OCCUPIED WEST BANK, June 23 (R). — Arab leaders on the West Bank have eagerly welcomed the conciliatory new face of Israeli occupation but reject it as the basis for any permanent way of peace.

No prominent Arab has so far been heard to accept the proposition, expounded by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan on Monday, that the West Bank and Gaza remain permanently under Israeli military control.

And there is widespread decision for Mr. Dayan's suggestion that after a five-year trial period Arabs would be so pleased with limited self-rule under the scrutiny of Israeli soldiers that they would opt for it as a permanent way of life.

"No people in the world," Mayor Bassam Al Shaka of Nablus told Reuters, "would willingly live under the domination of foreign troops."

Nevertheless, Mayor Al Shaka and other notables of this strongly nationalistic West Bank town are pleased at the milder turn taken lately in the conduct of occupation forces.

The new policy was instituted by the incoming military governor, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Ben Eliezer, whose predecessor was dismissed last month because of an incident in which Arab schoolchildren were teargassed in their classroom.

Gen. Ben Eliezer has been at pains to remove many grievances. "We hope for better relations," Mayor Al Shaka said. "We hope there will be no more

we could work with. But he'll never make us swallow the self-rule policy. It would simply mean exchanging a civil governor for a military one."

Like most of the Arabs who spoke, Mr. Faidi insisted that peace could come only through a Palestinian state on the West Bank.

Dr. Hattem Abu Gaza'h, a surgeon-general practitioner and one of the most prominent Palestinian leaders on the West Bank, also said Arabs would never cooperate with the partial self-rule policy.

Dr. Gazaleh said he was very glad about the Israeli cabinet's rebuff to the United States last Sunday and its refusal to consider any new status for the West Bank and Gaza.

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Initial studies for modernisation of central post office completed; plans to proceed with stage two ready

By Alan Martiny
Special to the Jordan Times

The ministry is now planning to proceed with the second stage which amounts to studying designs for the new building and equipment.

that the present building, located downtown on Prince Mohammad Street is unfit to face the increasing load of mail. Also the extension and opening of new post offices in Amman and other parts of Jordan have left the postal system badly in need of developing better services.

With the new building and automated equipment it is expected the post office will be able to deliver mail faster, and extend and improve existing services, such as making more post boxes available.

With automation the post office will need a smaller staff but workers will have to be more qualified and experienced.

The present postal exchange will continue to function as a normal post office, once the move has taken place. Only mail sorting will be moved to Abdali.

Amman, June 15 — The preliminary studies for the first stage of a plan to modernise the Amman central post office have been completed, Mr. Faris Al Sarayreh, Under-secretary at the Ministry of Communications, told the Jordan Times in a recent interview.

Mr. Al Sarayreh indicated that the new building will be very modern and the ministry is seeking the most up-to-date equipment available. An international tender for the second stage will soon be prepared and announced, he said.

The first stage of the plan was to analyse the site for construction. Mr. Al Sarayreh said the ministry has a 3.5 dunum plot of land at Abdali where the new main exchange office will be located.

The third and final stage of the plan will begin with the erecting of the building and installation of the mechanical equipment.

"We expect the whole project to take around three years," Mr. Al Sarayreh said.

The reason behind the project, according to the under-secretary, is

The British consultants have completed their study and have submitted a report to the ministry, Mr. Al Sarayreh said.

Moroccan marketing office head arrives for talks

AMMAN, June 22 (JNA). — Moroccan Marketing and Exportation Office Director Abdallah Al Jald arrived here this evening on a three-day visit during which he will hold talks with Jordanian officials on the establishment of a Jordanian-Moroccan marketing company, with Amman as its headquarters, to market Jordanian products in Europe and Africa and for marketing Moroccan products in the Arabian Gulf.

Mr. Al Jald was received at the airport by Ministry of Industry and Commerce Under-secretary Hashem Dabbas and the Moroccan ambassador to Jordan.

Czech trade ministry official arrives to finalise agreement

AMMAN, June 23 (JNA). — The assistant secretary at the Czechoslovak Ministry of Industry and Commerce arrived in Amman this evening for a short visit. An official Czech trade delegation, which arrived here Wednesday, has been conducting talks with officials at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce here on a formula for a bilateral trade agreement. The Czech assistant secretary is expected to sign the agreement on Saturday. He was met at the airport today by Ministry of Industry and Commerce Under-secretary Hashem Dabbas and the Czech ambassador to Jordan.

Kurt Waldheim receives memorandum on Israeli violations of holy site

NEW YORK, June (JNA). — Jordan's permanent representatives at the United Nations Dr. Hazem Nusabnah today met U.N. Secretary General Kurt

Waldheim and handed him a memorandum on the Israeli violation of the sanctity of the wall of the Holy Haram in Jerusalem.

Underlying hostility pervades recent history of Arab people

The Arabs: Their history, aims and challenge to the industrialised world.

By Thomas Kiernan, New York 1975, Abacus edition 1978, London, 558pp.

By Lee S. Tesdell
Special to the Jordan Times

Amman — The author has taken on a huge task but leaves the discriminating reader disappointed as to the result. In the forward, the author quotes a friend, "All I would hope is that you let America see the Arab people as we are." This reviewer would expect that the friend would not be pleased with the image Mr. Kiernan has drawn for the American people.

The book is readable and interesting, but exposes a basic ignorance by the author for his subject. It could be read as an exercise in criticism, therefore, and not as the last word on the subject. Although some reviewers acclaim the author's objectivity, the cautious reader finds an underlying hostility to Arab culture revealing itself at certain points.

Each of the four chapters have been divided between excerpts from the author's five month journal of Middle East travel and background sections. Topics covered vary from condensed history to interviews with Arab leaders.

On page 33 of the prologue the reader finds an example of the authors supposed objectivity. After witnessing the terrible reality of an Israeli phosphorus bomb raid in south Lebanon and the subsequent killing of a horribly maimed child by an old man, the author comments on, "this lack of any reverence for human life — among themselves," saying that "Arab cruelty" is "institutionalised. It ex-

presses itself indifferently, impersonally, without any apparent meditation or premeditation. It's reflexive, automatic." Sweeping generalisations such as these have no place in a serious study of Arab culture.

On page 208 we find information about "the Ottoman Yoke". The author tells us that "The Turkish cultural and political structure was based on the same kind of autocratic feudalism — albeit Eastern in character — of which Europe was in the process of ridding itself." And on the next page, "Turkish became the cultivated language of Islam, spreading

Atlantic Ocean to India and beyond. Surely the author does not want to believe that Arabic "fell into disuse" in the deserts. One would expect the Turkish was the most acceptable language among the upper classes that desert would be the last place Arabic had fallen into "disuse".

Several pages later we read that the period of the early sixteenth century in Egypt Arab culture regress to what it had been in pre-Islamic times... This will come as a surprise to historians of the period.

New terminology appears on page 388. Has anyone heard of "Palestinian Israel"?

The author's conclusion is that ultimately peace will come only with American-Russian military confrontation and a subsequent imposed peace plan, as if the people who live the area are mere puppets of outside forces. As the reader turns the final page of this book, he or she hopes that the Arab people have and will have better historians than Thomas Kiernan.

This book is available in Amman bookshops.

BOOKS

out from Anatolia and forcing Arabic back into the deserts of the south and west where it fell into disuse.

Either of these statements would be enough to make historians of Middle East history roll over in their graves. A claim that European feudalism and Ottoman social organisation were based on the same principles is indefensible, just as is the claim that Turkish took precedent over Arabic as the language of Islam.

Are we to believe that all Moslems began speaking Turkish? Perhaps the author does not know that the Moslem world at that time stretched from the

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL DUSTOUR's editorial Friday said that in a recent statement to the New York Times Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf epitomised Jordan's stand clearly and objectively when he said: "Our position is very simple. We want Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab areas and the Palestinian people to determine their own future. If they wanted a state for themselves or if they wished to join us in a federation or complete unity, we would be ready for it. We are not prepared to accept a peaceful settlement unless Israel withdraws."

Thus, the newspaper adds, Sharif Abdul Hamid underscored two vital facts on which Jordan's position stands: First, Jordan does not offer itself as a substitute for the Palestinians who must determine their own future and Jordan is ready to accept their decision on the matter. Second, Israel's withdrawal is a basic condition for Jordan to accept a peaceful settlement and there is no point in a discussion that is not based on withdrawal.

Sharif Abdul Hamid's statement comes in time to cut short the prejudicial Israeli campaign -- of which Moshe Dayan was a leading conductor -- that seeks to portray Jordan before world opinion as taking a negative stand towards peace efforts, Al Dustour says.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibit

"Britain and the world Islam" exhibit ends today at the British Council. The exhibit is open from 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. and 4:00-6:00 p.m.

Photo Exhibit

The photo exhibit by Ann Wiegand continues till Monday, June 26, at the Palace of Culture lobby. Open from 10:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.

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مكتبة الامم

Leading economist says in interview

Jordanian merchants now feel effect of credit squeeze government puts stress on industrial development project

John Bonar
to the Jordan Times
Easy credit in Jordan
pending, speculative
and expansion of trade
has gone, perhaps for
considerable time, accord-
ing to an economist in the

sult of measures taken by
the Bank last year, the full
effect of which is now beginning
to be felt, the economist says.
The economist, Dr. Bassam Saket, Director
of the Economics Department of
the Jordanian Scientific Society (RSS),
said in an interview with the Jordan Times
recently, "The situation of credit growth
in 1975 and 1976 when easy credit was
available for all sorts of projects including
speculative investment in land during the
property boom, the total review of the Jordanian
economy, released by the May says the 'relative
y and credit squeeze was
y to combat inflation and
end the explosive credit
of 1976." The squeeze is
ted firstly by the Central
requirement that com-
banks maintain a 70 per
ratio of credit to total
s, and the raising of liquid-
s of the commercial banks
per cent to thirty five per
of March 1, 1978.

"relatively small" compared with
the JD 31.2 million deficit of
1976.
The increase in revenues was
largely due to a dramatic rise in
foreign aid. Domestic revenues
rose by 31 per cent to JD 145.4
million of which JD 103.8 million
were indirect taxes and only JD
15.4 million stemmed from direct
taxation or income tax.
Dr. Saket told the Jordan Times
that for Jordan to reduce its
dependence on external budget-
ary support Jordan must cor-
respondingly increase its domestic
contribution to the budget—
primarily through income tax.
"I am not advocating an
increase in actual taxation. Our
existing laws are well structured
and the ratios are good. But there
must be a big improvement in the
administration of income tax so
that the government can collect
what it is due," Dr. Saket said. He
believes particular attention must
be paid to the collection of taxes
from self employed professionals
and tradesmen.
The country's external debt
increased significantly in 1977 to
reach JD 190 million largely due
to the Eurodollar loans floated by
Alia and the Petroleum Refinery
Company.
Commenting on this Dr. Saket
said that it was not significant to
consider the total amount of foreign
debt. "It is not the volume of
debt which is important, but the
ratio of debt service to foreign
exchange earnings," he says.
At present Jordan pays less than
five per cent of its foreign
exchange earnings out in debt
repayments. Dr. Saket stresses
that this is a very low ratio and
points out that in other African
and Middle Eastern countries with
similar economies to Jordan's the
debt service ratio is over 30 per
cent.
The other important factor is
how the foreign debt is utilised.

Jordan. So long as it goes to pro-
ductive industries which them-
selves will be capable, after a
development period, of producing
foreign exchange revenues then
there is little cause for worry,
according to Dr. Saket.
Aware that Jordan will prob-
ably have to increase its external
debt substantially this year and
next to finance the fertiliser and
Dead Sea potash projects Dr.
Saket said that while Jordan must
expect its debt service ratio to
increase this was not a cause for
concern.
"In every industry or project
there is a time lag between starting
projects before they give a return.
A period when they are not pro-
ducing but you are paying to build
and train employees".
"Right now we are paying. But
over the next five years these
industries will be coming on
stream and will be working to pay
for the debt through their own
export earnings".
"We cannot put the brakes on
our external borrowing so long as
the loans are for revenue-building
industries," says Dr. Saket.

component consists of capital
goods, something that is bound to
happen as the country implements
its development plans. Little can
be done to reduce this part of the
import bill.
On the other hand, with food-
stuffs accounting for more than 20
per cent of the nation's imports,
Dr. Saket believes that accel-
erated action should be taken to
increase domestic food pro-
duction. In addition with the bill
for consumer goods also soaring,
Dr. Saket believes that such
imports should be trimmed and
rationalised.
"There is an excess of both
demand and supply of luxury
goods," he said. "With the coun-
try borrowing from outside against
limited internal resources it makes
no sense to continue increasing
this portion of our import bill," he
told the Jordan Times.
However he cautions against
too dramatic or over-swift action.
Pointing out that as much of the JD
103 million revenues from indi-
rect taxation are in the form of
customs duties Dr. Saket said that
to some extent it would be making
the government's revenue raising
task more difficult to reduce the
level of imports before the level of
direct taxation revenues improved.
Turning to the exports side of
the balance of payments Dr. Saket
said, "our domestic market is
rather narrow. Yet we have qual-
ified manpower, the private sector
is active and technology can be
imported and adapted from any-
where in the world. Given these
facts I believe in export led
development".
Given the opportunity Dr.
Saket would insist on all new
industries which require external
financing to have a proven cap-
ability of foreign exchange
earning—that their products
would be exportable.

"It worked in Latin America,
Korea and even Japan where with
limited resources, just like Jordan,
they picked up technology from
outside, invited outside finance
and translated their output into
foreign exchange".
Dr. Saket believes Jordan's
geographical position and an
active private sector fully sup-
ported by the government give
this country unique advantages for
export oriented industrial
development.
"We have thousands of Jor-
danians, active Jordanians, in the
Gulf, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia so
we have the contacts. The demand
patterns in the Gulf are similar to
Jordan so we have an under-
standing of the market influences
and so it is very easy for a foreign
company to establish an industry
here in partnership with local Jor-
danian business interests".
With regard to inflation, and the
unusually high inflation in Jordan
in 1975/76 Dr. Saket referred to a 1977 analysis
by the RSS on the economic
realities of Jordan prepared by Dr.
Bassam Asfour.
This says that the "excess
demand in the goods and property
sectors during 1975 and 1976 was
thought to be sustainable process
but turned out to be temporary in
nature. This dampening down of
businessmen's and people's
expectations caused a slowdown
in activity in these sectors which
had borrowed heavily from the
banks and caused a large rise in
total bank lending during a period
of an apparent lack of enforce-
ment of credit ceilings that were
imposed by the Central Bank".
Under the five year plan Jordan
is seeking to shift the country's
economic emphasis from the ser-
vice sector to the commodity pro-
ducing sector. Given that trade,
included in the service sector, is

dependent on overdraft and
documentary credit facilities from
the commercial banking sector
any enforced restriction on credit
levels is immediately reflected in a
squeeze on the trade sector.
Jordan's importers are now feel-
ing the squeeze of new credit
ratio's and higher liquidity ratios
that the commercial banks are
subject to.
"The lavish credit available in
1976 is no longer there," said Dr.
Saket, responding to a question on
the current business situation in
Jordan. "The Central Bank
reacted to the 1976 situation to
regulate the growth of credit
rather than immediately restrict
the credit situation in Jordan".
Thus, rather than forcing the
commercial banks to call in loans
and consequently borrowers to
liquidate speculative investments
in property for example at a con-
siderable loss, the Central Bank
settled for a gradual process of
reducing overall commercial cred-
it while encouraging medium and
long term investment credit which
is now bearing fruit.
The current shortage of credit in
Jordan is due not just to a shortage
of liquidity and the "answer is not
just to extend the banking system
on a traditional basis" Dr. Saket
told the Jordan Times. There must
be encouragement for banks to
invest in industry and a growth in
the investment banking sector he
said.
Dr. Saket further endorsed the
idea of a general improvement
and modernisation of banking
techniques by the commercial
banks.
Traditional conservatism and
dependence on guarantees and
mortgages for loans and over-
emphasis on credit for importing
goods which represent a physical
asset will continue, he believes.
While this ultra-conservative
practice may produce very good
results for the banks with very lit-

tle risk it was not very beneficial
for the country he went on.
One solution would be friendly
coercion by the authorities to
encourage the commercial banks
to establish research units which
would then give the banks the ab-
ility to study projects presented to
them for financing on a realistic
basis and allow them to take
advantage of investment oppor-
tunities in sound, viable projects.
"This would lead the banks into
a new area of modern banking
practice which could only be ben-
eficial to the country," he said.
Another way of pushing the
commercial banks would be for
the Central Bank to encourage
industrial investment by perhaps
excluding such loans from credit
ratios, giving assurances on such
loans and by selectively giving pre-
ferential treatment to banks which
made progress in this direction.
A major cause for concern in
Jordan is the instability of the
industrial sector. In 1976 this sec-
tor contributed 18.2 per cent of
the Gross Domestic Product. In
1977 it was subject to an "uncer-
tain expansion" according to the
RSS sectoral review of the
economy.
There is heavy dominance of
the sector by a handful of
industries—namely phosphates,
cement, petroleum refining and
iron. "There are usually fluc-
tuations in the production of this
sector due to a continuous oper-
ation of stocking and de-stocking
as well as to local and foreign
demand conditions for the
export-oriented
industries—phosphates in par-
ticular.
In 1977 the rate of increase in
the principal industries slowed.
Phosphate production increased
by only 4 per cent to 1.7 million
tons—a level of production the
industry should have reached in
1976 according to the five year
plan projections.

Cement production declined by
8.3 per cent. Petroleum refining
remained static at the 1976 level
with, of the principal industries,
only iron showing a considerable
increase in production of nearly
83 per cent from 42,400 tons in
1976 to 77,600 tons last year.
However outside of these prin-
cipal industries most other indus-
tries registered significant gains
according to the report. The
economic indicator for industry,
the industrial production index,
showed considerable fluctuation
during 1977 and the overall index
(base year 1966=100) rose only
10.8 per cent in 1977 to 242.9.
Dr. Saket believes a substantial
improvement in this indicator of
industrial performance would be
achieved by including the phar-
maceutical manufacturing indus-
try alongside other industries like
cigarettes and electricity in the
index. "This is an important indus-
try that is performing in an ex-
emplary way with significant pro-
duction increases and a substantial
level of exports to other Arab
states," he said.
The basic problem with the
major industries, Dr. Saket told
the Jordan Times, are
internal—technical constraints
within the industry itself. "Partic-
ularly with phosphates the
internal expansion programme
has not been properly
executed—"If they could have
sector due to a continuous oper-
ation of stocking and de-stocking
as well as to local and foreign
demand conditions for the
export-oriented
industries—phosphates in par-
ticular.
In 1977 the rate of increase in
the principal industries slowed.
Phosphate production increased
by only 4 per cent to 1.7 million
tons—a level of production the
industry should have reached in
1976 according to the five year
plan projections.

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Opening of Letter of Credit	: One month after contract award.
Delivery date — (FOB Port of Export)	: Two months after opening of L/C.

Omar Abdallah Dokhan
President

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION Channel 2 & 6: 5:30 Quran 5:45 Cartoons 6:00 Football 6:30 Children's programme 7:00 Documentary film 8:30 News in Arabic 8:30 World Cup Football 11:30 News in Arabic 11:35 Break	Channel 3: 7:30 Agricultural programme 8:00 News Channel 6: 7:30 News in Hebrew 7:45 Varieties 8:30 Khuda 8:45 News in English 10:30 Football - continuous	GMT 05:00 News, Press Review 05:15 About Britain 05:30 A Sporting Pair 05:45 World Today 06:00 Weekend Press Review 07:00 What's New 08:30 News about Britain 09:25 From the Weeklies 09:30 Marching and Waltzing 09:45 Letter from London 09:50 News, Reflections 09:55 Europe 10:30 Command Performance 10:35 News, Press Review 10:45 World Today 10:50 Richardson 10:55 David Copperfield 11:05 From the Weeklies 11:10 Matthew on Music 11:30 News about Britain 11:35 Europe 11:35 Unipol, Britain	12:30 Radio Newsweek 12:15 Cricket 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 News, Commentary 13:15 About Britain 14:15 News, Saturday Special 16:30 News, Commentary 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 News, News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsweek 18:20 Play of the Week 18:30 Unipol, Britain 18:35 News, Commentary 19:30 Benghal 19:35 Copenhagen, Frankfurt 19:45 Cairo 21:15 Beirut (MEA) 22:40 London (MEA)	AMMAN AIRPORT Arrivals: 8:30 Cairo (EA) 8:35 Kuwait 8:40 Bahrain 8:50 Athens 10:00 Karachi, Dubai 10:50 Beirut 14:05 Bahrain, Riyadh (SDO) 16:30 Kuwait (EAC) 17:30 Bangkok 18:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt 18:45 Cairo 21:15 Beirut (MEA) 22:40 London (MEA)	Departures: 7:05 Damascus, Amman, Frankfurt (LEI) 8:00 Athens 8:40 Beirut 8:50 Kuwait 9:45 Beirut (MEA) 9:45 Cairo (EA) 11:00 Bangkok 12:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam 12:30 Paris, Copenhagen 13:30 Cairo 17:30 Kuwait (EAC) 18:30 Bahrain 21:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai 21:30 Jeddah 23:40 Rasalpin (BA)	USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman) Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111 Civil defence rescue - 5491-4 Fire headquarters - 22080 Post, telegraph, police - 19 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) - 36381-2 Municipal water service (emergency) - 3711-3 Police headquarters - 39141 Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help - 21111, 37777 Airport Information (Alia) - 55205 Jordan Television (Alia) - 73111 Radio, English Section - 74124	CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus) Al Rumia Theatre Tel. 228-448 Al Sha'ar Art Gallery - 228-327 Time (in Arabic) - 89 Arab Cultural Centre - 552-362 Bulgarian Cultural Centre - 333-727 British Cultural Centre - 557-901 Danish Cultural Centre - 363-594 French Cultural Centre - 333-832 German Cultural Centre - 333-894 Kabuki Theatre - 222-616 National Museum - 114-554 Soviet Cultural Centre - 225-638 Spanish Cultural Centre - 334-035 Zaharia Public Library - 334-618 111-318	USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus) Ambulance (government) Tel. 89 Chamber of Commerce - 113-339 Electric Power Co. (emergency) - 225-887 Fire headquarters - 91 Information - 35797 Municipal water service - 113-540
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Non-aligned countries fear rift over Cuba

With President Castro due to take over leadership of the 85 non-aligned countries next year, disquiet among members over Cuba's role in Africa is growing and could erupt at a crucial summit meeting of foreign ministers in Belgrade from July 24-29.

By Peter Lang

VIENNA, (WFS)—Statements made recently by the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and India, two of the founding countries of the non-aligned movement, point to severe behind-the-scenes anxiety about the future unity of the movement, especially after

Cuba succeeds to the presidency at next year's non-aligned summit in Havana.

Milos Minic, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary, who recently toured Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, spoke on his return of pressures on the movement and the serious problems and dif-

ficulties confronting it. "At the same time a respected Yugoslav political commentator referred directly to the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia as 'a shadow cast on the unity of the non-aligned movement'."

Meanwhile the Indian Minister of External Affairs, A.B. Vajpayee, has expressed fear that the disputes in the Horn of Africa and in the western Sahara among Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania might pose a threat to unity among non-aligned countries.

Anxiety over Cuba

The main source of embarrassment and anxiety is Cuba and the continuing

involvement of her forces in Africa. Foreign ministers of the 85 non-aligned countries are scheduled to meet in Belgrade from 24-29 July for an important summit exchange of views. Observers point to the agenda for the meeting as indication of the embarrassment. Though lengthy, it contains no reference to the Horn, although it includes a number of specific African subjects. There is speculation that the Horn and the related question of Cuban intervention are too delicate for open discussion for fear that a serious rift between the ministers could emerge.

It is generally thought that Sri Lanka, holding the presidency since the 1976 summit in Colombo, has done a good job in maintaining an even keel. But in addition to the public statement of concern over the future of the movement, informed sources disclose that a number of countries are privately expressing disquiet that under Cuba's presidency the movement could move away from the original concept of non-alignment envisaged by the three founder countries, India, Egypt and Yugoslavia.

They hark back to Cuba's successful opposition to a request by Romania to have observer status at the 1976 Colombo summit. There is a feeling that Havana was simply echoing Moscow's hostility to Bucharest.

They also recall Cuba's claim at the Colombo summit that as a result of events in Angola the non-aligned countries should regard the West as the main enemy and the Soviet Union as the main ally. In the event, the final declaration of the summit failed to

endorse this claim. Moreover, Cuba and Vietnam had to withdraw a proposal that the final declaration should call for an alliance with the communist countries.

Cuba does, however, pull considerable weight in the non-aligned movement as can be seen from the recent meeting of the non-aligned bureau in Havana. Originally this meeting (which is largely administrative) was to be held in Kabul from 6-10 May. But the military coup in Afghanistan at the end of April torpedoed those plans. There were suggestions that the bureau should meet in New Delhi or the UN Headquarters in New York but, in the end, it was decided to hold the meeting in Havana.

Future mediating role

However, there is also speculation that President Castro might be moderating his country's role in the Horn of Africa in order to attract support for his aspiring leadership of the non-aligned countries. When Ethiopian leader, Col. Mengistu, visited Havana he conspicuously received no public undertaking from President Castro that Cuban troops would support the Ethiopian drive into rebel Eritrea in the same way as they did in the Ogaden war against Somalia.

Observers interpret this apparent moderation as an attempt by President Castro to fashion a possible future role for himself as mediator between the Ethiopians and Eritreans should a negotiated peace seem likely. He is also escaping damaging disapproval from other non-aligned countries for fighting the Eritreans.

Laser-guided missile scores direct hit



A Copperhead guided projectile homes on a laser-designated M-47 tank in a test at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. Instead of a warhead, the cannon-launched 155-mm round carried a telemetry package to monitor and relay flight performance information. The weapon system, under development for the U.S. army, has scored direct hits on both stationary and moving targets. (IPS photo).

Dracula and his band of 10,000 rats get an unwelcome reception in Delft

Director Werner Herzog is having some problems filming what he hopes will be the greatest Dracula movie yet. Almost everything is going well on location except for one detail; the Burgermeister of Delft won't let Herzog release 10,000 live rats in the narrow streets of Delft.

By Nigel Andrews
The Financial Times Film Critic

Delft, Holland, (FT)—Dracula has risen again. Since F. W. Murnau's German silent classic *Nosferatu* introduced Bram Stoker's bloodsucking count to European filmgoers in 1922, scarcely a year has gone by in which Dracula has not loomed over audiences in some grisly incarnation or other, fangs bared and cloak spread bat-like around him.

He is in action again in 1978, this time terrorising the picturesque and historic Dutch town of Delft. Werner Herzog, one of the star directors of the New German cinema, is shooting the film and he has gone back to Murnau's original not only in the shape (and the allegorical implications) of the story.

"*Nosferatu* is the most visionary of all German films," says Mr. Herzog. "It prophesied the rise of Nazism by showing the invasion of Germany by Dracula and his plague-bearing rats. And it gave a legitimacy to German cinema that was lost in the Hitler era. We are trying in the film to build a thin bridge back to that time, to legitimise our cinema and culture."

For the first time in his career, Mr. Herzog is working with an international cast—Isabelle Adjani, Klaus Kinski, Bruno Ganz—and has the backing of a major Hollywood studio, 20th Century Fox. The film is budgeted at more than \$800,000 and after five weeks of location shooting in Delft (posing as turn-of-the-century Weimar), the unit moves to Czechoslovakia for the three weeks of castles and Carpathian-style scenery.

Ironically, Mr. Herzog and his crew have found the greeting given them by the Delft authorities not much less hostile than that given *Nosferatu* in the film.

Filmgoers who remember the whirlpools of *Afuirre*, *Wrath of God* or the perilous sea journey of *Heart of Glass* will know that Herzog is nothing if not adventurous. He risks life and limb if necessary (his own as well as those of his willing crew) to capture a spectacular or authentic moment on film. Unfortunately his artistic bravado is not shared by the Burgermeister of Delft, who has declined to let him pour 10,000 rats through the town's narrow streets, even though

Herzog insists that the animals are all sterilised and recapturable.

Mr. Herzog is still battling to get the authorities to change their minds. BUT Delft stands firm. Deep down, one suspects, memories of a former German visitation may have coloured the town's feelings about this one.

Despite such obstacles, early shooting on the film has produced sequences that promise to be as visually stunning as anything of Herzog's since *Aguirre*. Delft's air of ossified period beauty, an embalmment rather than a living town, offers a perfect backdrop to this eerie tale of the undead.

Furthermore Herzog, with his eye for the bizarre, has poised his characters fascinatingly on the brink of caricature: Isabelle Adjani's heroine with her ghost-pale face and Lillian Gish eyes, the wizened and diminutive Clemens Scheitz (who starred in *Strauss*) as a city official dealing with the plague outbreak, above all Klaus Kinski's *Nosferatu*, with his death-mask features, pointed ears and rat-like teeth.

"Kinski will be the greatest Dracula of them all," says Herzog. "He will be remembered in the part for the next 50 years."

During the three days in mid-May when I visited Delft, Herzog was busy shooting canal-side scenes with Isabelle Adjani and Clemens Scheitz, along a twilight canal bank on her way to

Nosferatu's abode, was the highlight of one day's shooting. On another, Herr Scheitz was in action, processing from house to house chalking crosses on the doors of plague victims' homes.

Herzog even put the elderly character actor in a rickety boat to be punted, chalk in hand, from door to door on the canal-front continuing his macabre inscriptions. Such wryly surreal extensions of the narrative are typical of the German director's flair for extemporising from simple story ideas.

Despite the increased budget and the prestige of Hollywood backing, Herzog is doing things very much his own way on the film. He and his crew and most of his actors are staying in old Delft, where they live commune-like

in a large rented house; sharing the domestic duties as well as the professional ones.

They cook their own food, they wash their own clothes, they make their own costumes, they carpenter their own sets and props and household furniture. The atmosphere and work-style are reminiscent of a mediaeval Guild, and Herzog approves the comparison. "I have always thought that I am a craftsman rather than an artist, and that my roots go back to the Middle Ages. I see my work as a meeting point between old traditions and new ideas."

FINANCIAL TIMES
NEWS. FEATURES

Cinema critics wanted

The Jordan Times is looking for a qualified film critic to review films that are screened in Amman, both in the commercial cinemas as well as the cultural centres. We would like someone with previous experience in writing film reviews, and a proven expertise in the field of cinema and the performing arts in general. The position would probably involve writing one or two reviews per month, perhaps increasing to three or four per month with time. Interested persons who have the above qualifications and are interested in writing reviews for the Jordan Times should contact Mr. Khouri by telephone at the Jordan Times, at 67171, any time between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and between 5:00 - 9:00 p.m.

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FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1978

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Difficult conditions from the past should be wisely avoided by you early in the day. Employ imaginative ideas that can fulfill your cherished desires and lead the way to greater success.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Know what your main goals are and go after them in a precise and positive manner. A friend can be most helpful now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take steps to improve your public image before you engage in civic matters. Be more precise where money is concerned.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Put those new ideas to work and get out of a rut. Evening is best spent in amusements that give you the most pleasure.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you keep promises you have made to others and maintain goodwill. Be more understanding of mate.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Use new appliances that will make your work easier and more efficient. Strive for increased harmony with family members.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A fine day to engage in favorite hobby with friends. Come to a better accord with the one you love. Express happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take part in a recreation that has been alien to you in the past and derive much enjoyment. Take needed health treatments.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you are more thoughtful of family members, you can have increased harmony and happiness in the days ahead.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get busy and find more constructive ways of doing your work and get more benefits. Make your social life better.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Know what it is that business contacts expect and try to please them where feasible. Be more thoughtful of mate.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Stop worrying so much about a problem that you can do little about. Take steps to improve your social life.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your private aims and adopt a more up-to-date system in order to gain more easily. Take steps to improve your appearance.

World Football Cup

Losing teams express their bitterness

BUENOS AIRES, June 23 (R). — As Holland and Argentina prepared for Sunday's World Soccer Cup final, the bitterness of defeat was all too evident in statements made by managers of teams that fell at the final hurdle.

Italian manager Enzo Bearzot accused Holland of systematic violence. West Germany's Helmut Schoen said none of his team of defending champions was up to World Cup standards and Brazil's Claudio Coutinho accused Peru of perpetrating a "betrayal of football."

Brazil, Italy and West Germany have won seven of the previous ten world cups and one of them has appeared in every final except the first in 1930 when Uruguay beat Argentina 4-2.

Now, as their players pack their bags and head for home, their managers are delivering their verdicts on the dramatic events which set them out of the competition.

Mr. Bearzot did not mince his words when he spoke to reporters yesterday in a gloomy Italian camp at Don Torcuato, outside Buenos Aires.

He said Italy had to submit to unacceptable aggression in the first half of the match against Holland and charged that after halftime the Dutch embarked on a "direct manhunt... this was a direct physical assault."

Mr. Bearzot was particularly critical of Spanish referee Angel Martinez.

Mr. Bearzot said it was because he feared that Dutch aggression would increase in the second half that he had taken off the gifted Franco Causio, who had tormented the Dutch defence in the first half.

Holland, trailing 0-1 at halftime, hit two spectacular second half goals to win 2-1 and

reach the final. Five players were booked, three of them Italians.

One of the Italians cautioned by referee Martinez was tough midfielder Romeo Benetti, who said: "We need someone who punishes referees. It shouldn't always be referees who punish us."

Mr. Benetti and Marco Tardelli both received their second bookings of the tournament and will automatically be barred from the third place match against Brazil.

Antonello Cuccureddu, one of the few cheerful players in the Italian camp, said morale was still very high and they were looking forward to playing Brazil. It would always be an achievement to beat the Brazilians, he said.

For Helmut Schoen, West Germany's failure to reach the last four marked a sad end to his 14 years as manager.

At the team's headquarters at Ascholinga, outside Cordoba, Mr. Schoen said: "None of the squad was up to World Cup standard. It would have been a miracle if we had made it to the last four. The boys were no good. They did not stick to my instructions."

Team captain Berti Vogts, hailed as a superstar when he shocked Johan Cruyff in the 1974 final, was even more outspoken. "We all played rubbish. We arrogant Germans must now realise the others are better than us. The fact that we lost shows only that there is some justice in football."

Brazil complained bitterly about Peru's collapse against Argentina, who won 6-0 to overhaul Brazil in the group B standings. Mr. Coutinho said the Peruvian performance was a "betrayal to football. They lost more than a game, they lost their football prestige."

When the Peruvian team arrived here yesterday from Rosario on their way home thousands of Argentine fans gathered outside their hotel shouting "thank you Peru."

Argentina, needing to win by four goals, beat Peru 6-0 in Rosario to clinch their final place.

Police tried unsuccessfully to disperse the fans, who also shouted obscenities against the Brazilians.

A bomb explosion in Buenos Aires added to the night's excitement. The bomb, which severely damaged the home of Treasury Secretary Juan Alemann, exploded shortly after Argentina scored their fourth goal against Peru. It was not known who was responsible.

Mr. Alemann became a controversial figure when he said recently that the World Cup was costing Argentina \$700 million and that a more modest championship should have been held.

Argentina and Holland meanwhile relaxed in preparation for the final. The International Football Federation (FIFA) announced that the two teams would meet again in Zurich next May in a match to commemorate the 75th anniversary of FIFA's founding.

1 1/2 b. in 90 countries will watch Cup final

BUENOS AIRES, June 23 (R). — More than a billion and a half people in 90 countries will watch Sunday's World Cup Final between Argentina and Holland, according to calculations announced by the state television company A78 TV.

A company spokesman said Eurovision had put the possible maximum of viewers worldwide at 1,680 million.

The World Cup has marked Argentina's debut in colour television. Local viewers have had to watch the matches in black and white as the government has put off the introduction of colour reception until the early 1980's.

But the rest of the world has been able to watch the matches, via Argentina's \$50 million studios in central Buenos Aires, in colour broadcasts which have received top marks from receiving stations abroad.

Argentina's television network has been under close guard since last December as it was considered one of the World Cup installations most vulnerable to guerrilla attack.

The streets of Argentina have been deserted during broadcasts of matches involving the national team but television has also spread World Cup fever in Latin American countries with no soccer tradition.

In Panama for instance, work came to a standstill when viewers were treated to three live soccer matches in one day for the first time ever.

The broadcasts have also been a big hit in the United States, where a major interest in soccer is just beginning to develop. American technicians have told A78 TV they are "more than satisfied" with the switching system which converts A78 TV's West German signal to the U.S. system.

Argentines who have not been able to buy tickets for Sunday's final at River Plate Stadium have the option of queuing at half a dozen cinemas in Buenos Aires which are showing live colour pictures of the match beamed from the A78 TV studio.

Seats are more expensive than those for the stadium and the atmosphere during earlier Argentine matches has been just as tense and noisy as on the terraces.

Sunday's coverage will start 15 minutes before kick-off and will reach homes around the world via a ground station outside Buenos Aires and a satellite over the Pacific Ocean.

Farahabad track opens in Tehran

TEHRAN, June 23 (R). — Horse racing got off to a promising start in Iran yesterday, thanks to imported horses, Australian jockeys, Pakistani stable lads and Hong Kong finance.

At least 8,000 people turned up at the new \$40 million Farahabad racecourse for an eight-race card, headed by a \$25,000 event, on the opening night's programme.

Officials of the Tehran Racing Club reported the usual teething troubles, including inexperienced tellers at the pay-out windows where long queues formed after every race to wait for cash to be transported from another section.

There is a minimum stake of 100 rial (1.40) at the computerised tote.

More than 100 thoroughbred geldings have been imported — mainly by syndicates — from Australia, New Zealand and Britain to add to the local Turkoman horses.

The jockeys are all Australian, the stable lads have come from Pakistan and Hong Kong businessmen have invested most of the money in the new industry.

Racing will be held each Thursday night until November, with the main event of the season, the \$150,000 Pahlavi Cup, coinciding with the official opening of the track on October 20.

Unique satellite will begin extensive world ocean study

PASADENA, California, June 23 (AP). — A unique satellite will begin circling the earth next week as it examines the world's oceans on a scale far grander than anything previously attempted, NASA scientists say.

The experimental Seasat project, which promises a wealth of information beyond the reach of earthbound observers, is exciting to scientists who study the 70 per cent of the earth that's covered by water.

"But it has also captured the interest of people who are... trying to do business on the ocean," said NASA Project Manager Walt McCandless.

"We'll be taking a look at the ocean in a way we've never done before," he told a news conference yesterday. "We'll be looking at the ocean on a global scale."

Seasat-A is to be launched Monday from Vandenberg Air Force Base, about 320 kilometres northwest of Los Angeles.

He said global reports on currents, tides, waves, water temperatures and storms could prove invaluable to companies involved in oil and gas exploration or deep-sea mining.

Mr. McCandless said it also could help cargo ships choose the safest routes around the world, direct fishing fleets to the most likely source of fish and give advance warning of storms and their movements.

Seasat-A is to be launched Monday from Vandenberg Air Force Base, about 320 kilometres northwest of Los Angeles.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES LONDON MARKET REPORT

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of interbank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

1.8482/87	U.S. dollars
2.0760/75	West German marks
2.2270/90	Dutch guilders
1.8620/40	Swiss francs
32.60/63	Belgian francs
4.5600/30	French francs
856.65/857.00	Italian lire
207.20/60	Japanese yen
4.5900/30	Swedish crowns
5.4100/40	Norwegian crowns
5.6345/60	Danish crowns.

The market Friday closed quietly mixed with equities moving higher while government bonds eased. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.6 at 455.3.

The gain among equities was largely technical after the recent decline but hopes of an end to dividend restraint contributed to the trend up dealers said.

Government bonds fell by up to 7/16 point in reaction to some selling especially among shorter maturities, dealers added.

Gold shares firmed along with Australians, and U.S. stocks were mixed. Canadians were slightly easier.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$185.20/oz.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

Jordan's largest and most

Renowned Chinese restaurant

offers you a gourmet's trip to the Far East via superior oriental cuisine and authentic northern Chinese and Cantonese dishes.

TAKE OUT ORDERS AVAILABLE

3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Telephone 41093

GRAFFITI

SLEEP WALKERS GET REST AND EXERCISE AT THE SAME TIME

HALLO! IS THIS 6771-2-3-4? TO LIKE TO RESERVE A SPACE FOR AN AD IN THE JORDAN TIMES...

OUT & ABOUT

THE DIPLOMAT

Jabal Amman 1st Circle tel. 25592 announces good news to our customers.

We have now famous Lebanese cooks and staff and we are ready to offer Lebanese specialties as well as oriental and European cuisine at the most reasonable prices.

QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21063. Jabal Al Luwelbeh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30646. Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbid.

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First and best Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Alhijab School or CMS. Tel. 35968.

Open daily from noon to 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service order by phone.

STEAMHOUSE

Firas Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Luwelbeh, Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte.

Open 12:30 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sour Wa Soura" Tel. 38969. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

I HOPE I'M ON THE RIGHT BUS

I'VE NEVER BEEN TO CAMP BEFORE

YOU'LL HAVE A GREAT TIME

YOU'RE LYING, AREN'T YOU?

LOVELY LASS, EH, ANDY?

TELL ME ABOUT HER

SHE'S AN OUT-OF-WORK GYM MISTRESS

FORGET IT, JACK. CAN I BORROW YOUR PAPER?

WHAT 'E LOOKS FOR IN A WOMAN IS FISCAL FITNESS

THIS WILL PUT ME IN GOOD WITH MAY, THAT NEW DOLL I MET AT THE DANCE!

OH, GOSH, HERE COMES ENCEE, MY STEADY! I CAN'T LET HER SEE THIS!

SURE, I'LL GO SWIMMING, BUT I'LL SEE YOU LATER, SWEET POTATO!

BOY, THAT WAS CLOSE!

Two cartoon panels showing characters in various situations, including one with a net and another with a large object.

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes

"Be with you in two minutes, George — Stanley is the only one ahead of you."

CORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

1978 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ AK8

♥ J972

♦ AJ83

♣ Q6

WEST

♠ 653

♥ Q83

♦ K94

♣ K754

EAST

♠ QJ1092

♥ 105

♦ 652

♣ 983

SOUTH

♠ 74

♥ AK64

♦ Q107

♣ AJ102

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♣	Pass
1 ♥	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 NT	Pass	5 ♥	Pass
6 ♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Six of ♣.

If you were to poll the experts about who they think is the finest technician in North America, Sammy Kehela of Toronto would be near the top of everyone's list. Here is an example of his skill, from the recent Sunday Times Pair Championships.

West led a spade, taken in dummy by the king. Kehela first tried to drop the queen of trumps by cashing the ace and the king. This failed, but the 3-2 trump division gave declarer some solace. The second step was to prepare for an end play by trying to strip the hand that held the master trump of exit cards. To that end, declarer cashed the ace of spades and ruffed a spade in his hand.

The ten of diamonds was covered by the king and won by the ace. The queen and jack of diamonds cleared that suit from the defenders' hands, and the scene was set. Declarer exited with a trump, and West was in with the queen — a prospect he did not relish.

West was down to nothing but clubs, and he had to lead away from the king into declarer's combined tenace. As a result, declarer lost only one trump trick and the slam rolled home.

USSR defends its African role, attacks Western interference

MOSCOW, June 23 (AP). — The Soviet Union defended its role in Africa last night as a boost to detente and demand "an immediate end" to what it said was Western interference on the continent.

The 3,600 word Soviet government statement, carried in full by the official news agency Tass, appeared to be a reiteration of Soviet-African policy and a sharp renewal of allegations against the West.

"All responsibility for the possible consequences of whipping up of tension in the African continent rests with the aggressive circles of the West," the statement declared.

As for its own intentions, the Soviet government said:

"The Soviet Union does not seek any advantages for itself, does not hunt for concessions, does not press for political domination, does not solicit military bases."

The statement emphatically denied that the Soviet Union or the Cubans played any role in the rebel invasion of Zaire.

"The obvious mendacity of this version (regarding Zaire) has already been repeatedly exposed both in Soviet official statements and in the statements made by the governments of other countries."

"Also totally groundless are the contentions that the aid of the USSR and Cuba to some African countries, first of all to Angola and Ethiopia, to the national-liberation movements in the south of Africa, creates a threat to peace and stability in the continent and undermines the process of relaxation of international tensions."

"Detente would only gain if the remaining seats of racism and colonialism would be quickly liquidated in the world."

The Soviet statement accused the NATO countries "headed by the United States" of supporting colonialism and racist regimes in Africa and of trying to suppress the national-liberation movements.

"Evident, therefore, is a new phase in the development of the policy of the powers for which the colonialist and racist order is like a balm for the soul," the statement said.

"The interests of peace and development of Africa demand the immediate ending of imperialist interference in the

affairs of African countries, respect of their right to independent and free existence, to the maintenance of equal relations with all states in accordance with the principles and aims of the United Nations charter."

The Soviet government also lashed out at NATO support for the creation of a pan-African force which, the statement said, could have "dangerous consequences for all African countries."

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Soviet Union, Turkey sign two agreements

MOSCOW, June 23 (AP). — The Soviet Union and Turkey today signed a vaguely worded document on principles of good neighbourly relations and friendly cooperation and a separate accord on Turkish oil exploration in the Black Sea, Turkish officials said.

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, nearing the end of an official visit, signed the first accord with Soviet Prime Minister Alexei N. Kosygin. Foreign Ministers Gunduz Okcan and Andrei A. Gromyko signed the oil pact.

The political document was kept general in line with Mr. Ecevit's obligation to conservatives at home not to fundamentally alter the NATO ally's relations with Moscow. It reaffirms the 1975 Helsinki accords on European security, signed by Turkey, the Soviet Union and 33 other countries.

Turkish sources said the accord is similar to cooperation agreements signed in the past year by the Soviets with West Germany and France.

But it fell well short of the non-aggression pact which the Soviet side first proposed to Turkey, sources said. The two countries have a 370-mile border and have fought more than a dozen wars.

In his talks with Soviet officials, Mr. Ecevit reaffirmed his government's commitment to the relaxation of tensions between the two countries that first developed in the early 1960s.

But he said Turkey intended to remain a member of NATO.

Solar energy conference closes in Cairo with recommendations for increased use of sun power

CAIRO, June 23 (AP). — A solar energy conference which ended a week-long series of meetings here yesterday recommended increased use of sun power in developing countries.

The conference, which brought together more than 400 scientists from 50 nations, also recommended more cooperation between have and have-not countries in development and production of solar power equipment.

In a paper delivered at the conference, Dr. Tarek M. Khalil of the University of Miami (Florida) urged developing countries to prepare a strategy for future use of solar energy.

"It is suggested that an energy management plan be devised by all developing countries so that whenever the economics of solar energy become feasible in one area, immediate implementation can take place," he said.

Other papers dealt with a wide-range of topics, from solar-powered greenhouses for desert agriculture to a space station that would collect the sun's rays and beam them back to Earth.

Many of the scientists and engineers stressed that supplies of fossil fuels such as oil, gas, coal and even uranium were rapidly running out.

The scientists said that if one per cent of the earth's surface was covered with solar collectors the amount of energy produced "would support the world equilibrium population of 11 billion people with a quality of life ten times better than today's."

Dr. Ibrahim Sakr said that Egypt could save 16 million tons of the 120 million tons of fossil fuel it consumes a year by heating water in homes with solar power.

At the end of the conference, the Egyptian co-chairman announced that his country would begin producing solar water-heating units within six months at a rate of 12,000 per year.

Dr. A. A. M. Sayigh of the University of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, said that the Middle East agricultural problem is intense solar radiation in the summer.

"In general terms the major problem of the area is lack of water combined with excess heat. It is not one of fertility of the soil," he said.

Unprotected plants are scorched by the sun's heat in the daytime and suffer shock from desert cold at night, he said.

Solar collectors can evenly distribute the energy via a water radiator system.

"The use of any form of (solar) greenhouse leads to an eightfold increase in agricultural output," said Dr. Sayigh, who has experimented with the greenhouses in Saudi Arabia's desert.

One of the chief drawbacks to solar power is its limited availability. But Dr. Homer Hiser of the University of Miami said in a paper that this problem could be overcome by using solar space stations beaming energy to Earth via a microwave antenna.

"The microwave beam would permit all-weather transmission so that full use could be made of nearly 24 hours of available solar energy," he said.

Chinese are arms-shopping in Western Europe

PARIS, (AP). — Chinese envoys in gray Mao suits are seen moving around Western Europe more and more these days on "shopping expeditions" for the newest missiles, jets and tanks to modernize their outdated army.

To date, as far as is known, no contracts have been signed.

The arms-seeking tours coincide with a pledge by the new Chinese leaders to bring China up to the level of other major industrial powers by the year 2000. The expeditions also reflect China's hostility and suspicion of its neighbour, the Soviet Union.

The Chinese posture on Western arms reverses a position from the cultural revolution under Mao Tse-tung which held that Western arms shouldn't be imported by China, rather should be produced at home.

The United States is resolved not to sell weapons to China, in part for fear of antagonizing the Soviet Union. But Washington appears to have concluded that arms sales by its European allies make good sense to improve relations with Peking.

The Chinese are inspecting military and other high-technology goods in a number of European countries, including France, Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium and West Germany.

France and Britain, which have sold military equipment to Peking in the past, have emerged as the most eager and best qualified by far for major weapons sales and export of military production licenses.

European experts say.

Wu Shiu-chuan, deputy chief of staff, reportedly told a group of Japanese military specialists last month that China already has agreed to buy "a certain number" of French anti-tank missiles.

The Chinese also are negotiating for possible purchase of French Milan missiles, a short-range tactical weapon, as well as for Mirage fighter-bombers and AMX-30 tanks, the experts report.

French officials routinely refuse to discuss prospective arms sales, even with friendly diplomats.

But Olivier Stirm, France's secretary of state for foreign affairs, told the Western European union this week that Paris wants to do business with China "in all fields."

The missile sales were believed included in discussions in Paris earlier this month with a Chinese military team headed by Gen. Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of the army's general staff and president of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Commission for National Defence.

Britain hopes to win a large contract from China for Harrier jump-jets, short takeoff and landing planes particularly suited to the undeveloped territory along China's border with the Soviet Union.

Reports in London say preliminary talks are under way for purchase of 30 to 40 Harriers and the right to manufacture the planes later in China's own factories. In addition, informed British officials say discussions are reaching an advanced stage on possible sale of British diesel engines for Chinese warships.

Britain in 1973 sold China \$200 million worth of Rolls-Royce Spey jet engines. The Chinese are using them to modernize their own Russian-designed Mig jets.

A Chinese military mission this month visited a British army exhibition of anti-tank, anti-aircraft and other weapons.

Any sales to China have to be approved by COCOM, an international coordinating committee that includes members of the Atlantic alliance and Japan.

"We have gleaned indications from Washington that the Americans would be glad to see European allies go ahead with arms sales to China," said a British proponent of such sales.

The Carter administration is itself reviewing U.S. policy on sales to China of military-related equipment such as large computers and communications gear. A recent report from Washington said the United States has agreed to sell China airborne equipment for geological exploration that it refuses to sell the Soviet Union because of potential military applications.

Any Chinese purchases require prolonged negotiations, experts say, because of lingering uncertainty among some factions of the Peking leadership about the wisdom of buying Western arms.

Carter drums up support for energy bill

WASHINGTON, June 23 (R). — President Carter today flew to Texas, a major oil-producing state, for weekend speeches designed to spur support for his stalled energy programme.

White House aides are concerned that the United States' failure to develop a plan for easing reliance on foreign oil imports has begun to damage its credibility as leader of the Western world.

Administration officials said they hoped renewed emphasis on getting Congress to pass Mr. Carter's energy legislation would shore up the U.S. position at the seven-nation western economic summit in Bonn on July 17.

One White House spokesman said that continued congressional inaction on the president's energy proposals could affect his personal leadership at the summit meeting.

The president also planned in his Texas appearances to press his appeals for wage and price restraints as part of the battle to contain double-digit inflation.

The president warned again yesterday that he may impose taxes on oil imports unless Congress authorises an equalisation tax which would bring the price of domestic oil up to the world market level.

Sunday's races at the Royal Racing Club - Marika

FIRST RACE — 4:00 p.m.

For local country horses, beginners

Distance 1,000 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey/Weight
1. Tawfik Ksious	WARD	M. Hanna	Josef 57
2. Khalil F. Borkan	HOMAN	Owner	Salamih 57
3. Mamdouh Al Hadid	BHAR	Owner	Radwan 55.5
4. Mishiel Al Faiez	LARA	M. Hanna	Mostafa 55.5
5. Salamih Haddad	SAIDH	Owner	Saad 55.5
6. Ali Al Yamani	BAYAN ALI	Owner	Fawwaz 54
7. Khalid Al Adwan	M. ARWA	Owner	Talab 52.5
8. H.H. Sherif Naser Ibn Jamil	LOUBAH	M. Hanna	Ibrahim 51.5
9. A. Al Latif Al Hadid	H. AL SALAM	Owner	Mousa 48.5
10. Nidal B. Al Hadid	BINT AL DEEB	Owner	Ahmad 45.5

SECOND RACE — 4:30 p.m.

For local country horses, beginners

Distance 1,000 metres

1. H.H. Sherif Naser Ibn Jamil	KHARAZIH	M. Hanna	Ibrahim 55.5
2. Mishiel D. Al Faiez	DUNIA	M. Hanna	Mostafa 55.5
3. Mousa Faris	MONA	Owner	Mostafa 55.5
4. Nidal B. Al Hadid	AL ALIA	Owner	Ahmad 55.5
5. Bashir Al Sabil	SA'ADIEH	Owned	Mousa 55.5
6. Khalid Al Adwan	NADWAN	Owner	Talab 53
7. Ismaiel Saleem	MARJANIH	Owner	Radwan 52.5
8. Mohammad Mousa	AL SHALLALIH	Owner	Fawwaz 51.5
9. Sijal S. Al Majali	GHAZIK	Ali	Saad 50
10. Bahjat Fanous	SHAHIRYAR	M. Hanna	Josef 45.5

THIRD RACE — 5:00 p.m.

For beginner horses

Distance 1,000 metres

1. H.H. Sherif Naser Ibn Jamil	AL SHWAMIH	M. Hanna	Ibrahim 55.5
2. H.H. Sherif Naser Ibn Jamil	RAMMAH	M. Hanna	Mostafa 55.5
3. Mousa Faris	GHAZALIH	M. Hanna	Josef 55.5
4. Saif H. Al Majali	BINT AL REEH	Ali	55.5
5. Saif H. Al Majali	RODA	Ali	Fawwaz 45.5
6. Ali A. Sokout	MABROKAH	Owner	Mousa 55.5
7. Tawfik Ksious	ZAHD	Owner	53
8. Arif Al Faiez	SUMAYAH	Owner	52.5
9. Ghalib Haddadin	LAHAB	Owner	Salamih 50
10. Mazin S. Lallas	K. AL NASIB	M. Hanna	Radwan 50

FOURTH RACE — 5:30 p.m.

For local country horses, third class

Distance 1,400 metres

1. Nidal B. Al Hadid	A. AL RAHMAN	Kamal	Salah 59.5
2. Mamdouh Al Hadid	GHARANDAL	Owner	Radwan 57
3. Ghalib Haddadin	JARIH	Owner	Salamih 57
4. Ibrahim Al Ja'fary	MA SAMER	Owner	Saad 57
5. Rashid Oudeh	YA HALA	Jazz'a	Fawwaz 55.5
6. Oclah Al Tallak	J. MARKA	Owner	Thamin 55.5
7. A. Al Latif Al Hadid	J. AL KHALIL	Owner	Mousa 53.5
8. Hani Al Adwan	MANSORAH	Owner	Ibrahim 53.5
9. A. Al Fattah Malhas	UM AL KALAIED	Ali	50.5
10. Victor Khoury	NADIR	Owner	50

FIFTH RACE — 6:00 p.m.

For third class horses

Distance 1,600 metres

1. Dr. Marwan Kamal	SHAHIM	M. Hanna	Salah 59
2. Rashid Oudeh	KAHRAMAN	Jazz'a	Salamih 57
3. Mousa Salamih	AMIR AL ZAMAN	Owner	Mousa 57
4. Sami Y. Madros	HOLWAN	Owner	Saad 55
5. Ziad S. Madros	ASHHAL	Owner	53
6. Marwan S. Lallas	TAJ AL AROUS	M. Hanna	Radwan 53
7. H.H. Sherif Naser Ibn Jamil	WAHIDIH	M. Hanna	Ibrahim 50.5

SIXTH RACE — 6:30 p.m.

For second class horses

Distance 1,000 metres

1. Nael R. Khashman	RABIHAH	M. Hanna	52.5
2. Sami Y. Madros	FAWWAR	Owner	Saad 52
3. Nadim S. Al Dajani	RAAD	Salih	Fawwaz 52
4. Faisal Al Faiez	SHIHAN	Owner	Mousa 50
5. Samir E. Farkouh	NAHLAWI	M. Hanna	50
6. Mazin S. Lallas	SINNAR	M. Hanna	Radwan 48

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square. To form four ordinary words.

YASOP

RATAL

ONABBO

INVELC

We'll be landing soon, m'lord

THE BRITISH NOBLEMAN WAS ALMOST IN NEW YORK.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HABIT LILAC THRESH ALIGHT
Answer: The favorite pitch of the bartender turned ballplayer — HIS "HIGH BALL"

THE Daily Crossword by Dorothea E. Shipp

ACROSS

1 "the Horrible" of comics

6 Russian sea

10 Alan of films

14 Obsolete indicator

16 Asian river

17 Movie star's school?

20 Weapons

21 State positively

22 Fabray, to her friends

23 Chin or Malt suffix

24 Explosive

25 Movie for 10 A

27 Hat

29 Take it on the —

32 Rudiments

33 Train system: abbr.

35 Before

36 Afs: Fr.

37 Songstress' watery drinks?

41 Gave a hint to

42 Republican letters

43 Have being

44 Harp: It.

45 Fornicary

46 Spontaneous places

52 A Dylan

54 Soul: Fr.

55 Spring mo.

60 Ms. Bombbeck

61 Movie star's poem?

64 Ancient freedman

65 European river

66 Habitué

67 Tarnish

68 Meeting: abbr.

69 Wearing a cloak

DOWN

1 Protected, as a bet

2 Stir up

3 Glean

4 Sale phrase

5 Legal point

6 Nautical cry

7 Sunbeams

8 — of Cleves

9 Thief Fr.

10 — Vages

11 Submissive

12 Imprisonment

13 Anxiety

18 Duryea or Rather

19 Privileges: abbr.

24 Phoenician port

26 Accosted

28 Suite or veil

29 Sprang

30 Branch

31 Tableland

34 Heroic tale

37 Continental

38 Banishes

39 Anechoic

40 Quixote

41 Skilled

47 Thrash

48 Wall up

49 Shine

51 Firmament

52 Vehicles

53 Unit

57 Lime and lemon

58 Heraldic border

59 Test places

60 Seat of the masters

62 Rds.

63 Thus

7/15/78

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